

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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THE AMERICAN

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows:

"If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

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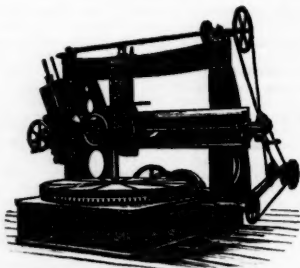
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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 366.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE gain of 25,000 Republican votes or more in Kentucky is an event which has most surprised those who have not had the opportunity to watch the canvass closely. For months before the election there was evidence of a panic among the Democratic leaders, and of a growing confidence on the part of the Republicans. In several recent State elections the latter displayed an apathy which created a false impression as to their real strength. The first thing that aroused them to a strenuous effort was their heavy vote in the Louisville and Covington districts last November, which showed them that the Democratic party was losing even in Kentucky through its adhesion to Free Trade. Then came the signs of a general dissatisfaction with the management of State affairs by the Democratic administration, and its grievous failure to maintain public order in the vendetta-cursed counties. With these indications of success within reach, the Republicans nominated a popular and able man, who made a spirited canvass of the State. In General Buckner, it is true, the Democrats had a candidate whose character and abilities commanded respect, but whose defects of temper put him at a great disadvantage in the joint-canvass with Colonel Bradley. Even the Democratic newspapers found fault with his treatment of his rival, and the tide of opinion was turning so decidedly against the Democracy that orators were summoned from other States, and all the home force, Messrs. Beck, Blackburn, and the rest, was kept on constant service. Since the election it has been claimed that the Democrats were inert. Nothing could be farther from the truth; they employed more speakers, held more meetings, and spent more money than the Republicans. They did so because they were thoroughly scared, and because they found long before voting time that it would be up-hill work to elect General Buckner at all and quite impossible to secure him anything like an oldtime majority. They probably were more gratified at finding they had pulled him through, than grieved by the smallness of the majority.

Outside the State this condition of things has not been appreciated, and there was even some merriment when Kentucky Republicans spoke of the possibility of carrying the State. The truth is that Kentucky is no longer to be counted upon as a sure Democratic State. Nowhere have the leaders of that party been so defiantly for Free Trade. Messrs. Beck, Carlisle, and Watterson constitute a trio such as no other State has to show. But the spread of manufactures has helped a revival of the old feeling in favor of Protection, when Kentucky was Whig, under the leadership of Henry Clay. Nowhere in the old area of slavery is there so much dormant Whig feeling, and nowhere is it easier for a Democrat to step across the line into the fellowship of the party which stands for the principles advocated by Clay. The Republicans may not carry the State for their presidential candidate next year; but with a proper effort they can carry the Covington district, and several besides.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD is determined not to accumulate a surplus to the detriment of business, if he can find any method to get rid of it. He will buy bonds for the sinking fund, and anticipate the payment of interest on the bonds generally, rather than allow the currency of the country to be locked up in the Treasury and the sub-treasuries. In this he is quite right, if he will so manage as to avoid all kinds of sudden moves and surprises. If the money-market can be made to understand that the Treasury has a fixed policy, and if it is able to anticipate the several steps that constitute that policy, no one will have a right to complain, and no stimulus to speculation will be imparted. But more than half the dan-

ger he seeks to meet would be removed by the abolition of the sub-treasury system, and the transfer of the nation's moneys to the banks, as is done in civilized countries generally, and done universally by our Northern States and our great municipalities. The notion that public revenues should be gathered into isolated reservoirs is sanctioned only by the practice of our Southern States and the United States.

THE new attitude of the Civil Service Reformers toward Mr. Cleveland's administration, on which we comment elsewhere, has brought to light a double tendency within the Mugwump faction. As we often have said, a large number of the ex-Republicans went out of the party because they had so far swerved from the protectionist opinions of the party as to find themselves more at home with the Democrats. Most of them used Mr. Blaine's nomination as an excuse for a step which they must have taken sooner or later, even if the party had never given them any grounds of personal offense. President Eliot, of Harvard, was the only one of them who had the candor to say that he and his friends were going out because of the Protectionist opinions of the party. But besides these there was a large element in the movement who had a less or even no interest in the economic question, but who did care very much for the reform of the Civil Service, and were disappointed that the Republican party had not fallen in more heartily with the ideas of Mr. Eaton. They regarded Mr. Blaine's nomination as a threat to the reform itself, and they thought they saw in Mr. Cleveland's career a promise of better things than could be expected of the rival candidate. They probably made no doubt that Mr. Blaine would execute the Pendleton law, as Mr. Arthur had done. But they regarded that law as going a very little of the way towards making the Civil Service free from the taint of partisan control, and the mischief of partisan displacements and appointments. So they went into the split in the hope that the Democracy, after winning by their help, would think it worth while to accept their ideas, or at least that the leader of the party would do so. They now confess the signal disappointment of this hope, and hint that they have no farther use for Mr. Cleveland and his party.

This throws the Free Trade wing of the Mugwump element into a sore strait. Mr. Cleveland has not disappointed them. On the contrary, they are far surer of his sympathy and support than when he was elected. It is long since he sent the cold chills down their backs by denouncing the New York custom-house and those importers who use it for nullifying the tariff. Later, and more cheerful are their recollections of his letter to Mr. Manning, and his efforts to carry the Morrison bill through the House. As Free Traders, they find Mr. Cleveland very much to their mind, and they are both distressed and shocked at the discovery that a large part of their associates in the Mugwump movement took seriously all the strong things which were said about the need of a Civil Service elevated above partisan politics, and the certainty that Mr. Cleveland would give the country that. The New York *Times* of last Sunday has a column and more of pleading with the Civil Service Reformers on this point. It urges that Mr. Cleveland is much better than his party, but no longer insists that he is stronger. It points to the enforcement of the competitive examinations in the case of officers covered by the Pendleton law, as though that were a novelty of this administration. It insinuates charges against Republicans who have been turned out of office, in order to palliate the clean sweep that has been made. And it insists that in politics you must not set up high ideals, for public men will find it impossible to reduce them to practice. All this would have been very interesting reading if some prophet could have given us the prevision of it in the campaign of 1884, and en-

abled us to compare it with what the *Times* was saying about Mr. Cleveland and the extension of Civil Service Reform.

We think the attention of all friends of a non-partisan Civil Service may be profitably directed to the very candid and explicit statements made by Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, in an interview published in his party organ, the *Sentinel*, of Indianapolis. As to a clean sweep, he gives us this:

"You seem to believe that 'to the victors belong the spoils,' Senator Voorhees?"

"I do, most emphatically. . . . After securing the triumph of their principles at the polls, who would expect them to leave the execution of those principles to their enemies? Such a suggestion can only emanate from party imbecility and political dementia."

And as to bitter and proscriptive partisanship, this:

"What do you think of Cleveland's course on this point?"

"Cleveland had an awful job before him when he went into office. He had a body politic to deal with, which was filled, saturated, I may say, from head to foot with the virulent poison of the Republican party. For twenty-four years this partisan blood-poisoning of the Government had been going on, and nobody but a quack doctor would expect a complete cure in such a case in a single day, or a single year, or perhaps a single administration."

And as to the actions of Mr. Cleveland in Indiana, this:

"If you think nothing has been done to eliminate Republican partisan poison from our political system suppose you cast your mind's eye around over Indiana and see how many Republicans you can find in office in this great commonwealth. There is but one presidential post-office in the State which I can think of at this moment where a change has not been made; and if there is a fourth-class post-office in the State not filled by a Democrat, it is because no Democrat has been found willing to take it. I have in my office also a list of about 150 young Indiana Democrats who have been appointed postal clerks in the railway mail service. It is time the list ought to be longer, and I am laboring every day of my life to make it so, but it is a pretty good one as it is."

What more than this need be said to convince a real friend of Civil Service Reform as to the gross failure of the President's promises concerning it, one finds it hard to see. Mr. Voorhees, in the utterance of his vehement and brutal partisanship, is not only candid, but comprehensive. He declares himself a spoilsman and a proscriber of all but his own party, and he testifies that in Indiana Mr. Cleveland has fully yielded himself to the service of this abominable system.

Is it possible that Mr. Voorhees has a majority of the American people in the State of Indiana at his back?

THERE are interesting indications in many quarters of a decided diminution of the "Blaine feeling." The conviction grows, in all directions, that the nomination of Mr. Blaine again would be a virtual acceptance of defeat, from the beginning, discouraging to any sort of a united and earnest party effort. Among these evidences is the testimony of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, which we find candidly given in an interview in the *Tribune*. In answer to the question whether Mr. Blaine's popularity is maintained in Wisconsin, the Governor replies plainly that he thinks not.

From the quarter of the Republican bolters of 1884 comes a very emphatic declaration by the New York *Independent* in favor of Mr. Sherman. It says:

"His long training in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, his valuable help and experience as Secretary of the Treasury and in giving shape to our financial interests, his practical knowledge of all parliamentary affairs, obtained while acting as our Vice-president—all these things, we affirm, place Senator Sherman in the front rank among the ablest men of the nation and of the age. If John Sherman can be nominated by the Republican party, coupled with such a name on the ticket as that of Senator Joseph R. Hawley, for Vice-President, the entire party could and would rally to its support. We stand ready to work with a will for the election of such men as we have named. There would be again 'peace and union' in the party such as has not existed for years, and all good men would be enthusiastic, as of old, in its support."

It will be agreed, on all hands, that the bolters cannot now make the nomination of the party; Mr. Curtis will not again appear in the national convention as a delegate from the Staten

Island district; but it would be blind folly not to listen to suggestions from them as to whom they would support, if nominated. The Republicans want to nominate their strongest man, and a union of all elements is essential.

Mr. M. A. FORAN, speaking for the Democratic Protectionists of Ohio, is neither pleased nor encouraged by the results of the State convention of his party. He deplores its declaration for a tariff for revenue only as a bad mistake. And his friends will find it such at the polls.

As to the restriction of immigration, for which both parties declare, Mr. Foran has a plan of his own. He would allow nobody to land until he showed that he had the means to support his family for a year. This, he thinks, would relieve immigrants of the necessity of selling their labor for what it will bring, as soon as they come to America. We are not convinced of the fairness of the plan. We are the more surprised to hear an Irish-American advocating it. Had Mr. Foran as much as that when he landed? How many of his Irish constituents had that? How many of the immigrant ancestors of the native white population of the country had it? Indeed their descendants, taken in the mass, do not possess much more now. The accumulations of the country hardly suffice for more than a year, as the statisticians have shown. Are we to exact of our immigrants that they shall exceed the average of American wealth, or else send them home?

We doubt the right and justice, apart from the expediency, of laying any restriction upon immigration beyond the exclusion of objectionable classes—ascertained paupers, dependent and defective persons, enemies of our social order, and the like. Are we to say that those who belong to no such class have not the same moral right on this continent with ourselves? We do not insist on any right to citizenship. But their right to escape from the poverty and the misgovernment of the old world into the abundance and freedom of the new seems to us beyond question. When a naturalized citizen denies their right, the case looks clearer. But in truth we all are either European immigrants or the comparatively near descendants of such, and at times we need to be reminded of the fact.

It is of good omen that the Labor Party of New York have cut loose from the Socialist party, and mean to fight the battles for Mr. George's ideas without their aid. It is true that Mr. George's ideas are nothing but a rudimentary form of socialism. But he and his friends are not aware of the logical consequences of their own principles, and they repudiate these consequences by repudiating the socialist alliance. They do not wish to see the whole industrial and economic energy of the community absorbed by the State, even while they are willing to make the State the universal landlord. If they had taken this step a year ago, it probably would have strengthened their party. But we believe the tide has turned against Mr. George and his plans of reform, and that his adherents never will much exceed their present numerical strength. This is due in part to the foolish coquetting with the Socialists, which has been brought to an end, and partly to the clear and vigorous refutation of Mr. George's assumptions by men like Prof. Harris, Cyrus Elder, and Edward Atkinson. It is coming to be felt that whatever may be true of rhetoric, logic is against the project of nationalizing the land,—that it would be an act of wholesale confiscation of the results of human labor. So long as Mr. George managed to fix attention upon such exceptional cases as the building lots in upper New York, there was a show of justice in his proposals to take for the general benefit that which had been the result of the general movement of society. But when any ordinary piece of land was considered it was seen that Mr. George's taxation plan would touch the earned increment of its value, and take for public use the results of private toil. For there are no farms in nature, any more than there are ships in nature. Each owes its utilities to the labor expended in fashioning it out of such raw materials as nature furnishes.

MR. PORCH, our former Consul-General in Mexico, has returned to this country, having been removed from his office by Mr. Bayard. Although an interval elapsed between the disturbance about General Sedgwick and this removal, there can be no doubt that the course taken by Mr. Porch in that case was what brought upon him the displeasure of his official superiors. If so, Mr. Bayard has acted very unwisely in General Sedgwick's behalf. The scandal which was likely to blow over because nobody had any personal interest in keeping the memory of it fresh, becomes alive through the injustice done to a member of Mr. Bayard's own party. And it is said that Mr. Porch does not intend to remain quiet under the imputation on his own character, which is involved in this indirect censure. It looks as if he would have very little difficulty in making Mr. Bayard and General Sedgwick wish he had been left at his post. We are informed by a gentleman who visited Mexico some months ago, that there is no possibility of the Sedgwick scandal being untrue. Everybody in the City of Mexico, foreign resident or native, reiterated the tale, and the popular name for our former special envoy was expressive of the general understanding of the affair. And it is said that Mr. Bayard might even do well to look after the habits of his other friend, our present minister to the sister republic.

Like all others of our countrymen who have seen Mexico closely, Mr. Porch deplores our neglect of our opportunities for commerce with that country while England and Germany make the best use of theirs. He blames this partly on our want of patience with Mexican ways of procedure, and partly to the fact that we are discredited by obtaining large concessions and making no use of them. But it also is due in good part to our diplomatic system, which makes it impossible to secure for many places the best men as ministers and consuls.

The majority against Prohibition in Texas is very large,—probably about 100,000. Indeed it represents so nearly the ordinary Democratic majority, and apparently gives such a safe foundation to that party that hereafter there is to be no policy of neutrality or caution in its camp. It will resume its historic attitude, so far as Texas is concerned, and extend a cordial hand-grasp to King Alcohol. What is to become of Senator Reagan and the other Prohibition Democrats remains to be seen, but they are standing at present in slippery places, in their party relations.

THE reports of drouth in the great corn-growing belt are very serious, and the amount of that crop must be much reduced. A Chicago review of the situation, prepared by the *Evening Journal* of that city, gives a very gloomy impression as to the great deficiency of the rain-fall, during the past five months. The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture places the national average of corn at the beginning of August at 80.7, instead of 97.7 reported a month ago. The drouth has been severest in Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Nebraska has been scorched on the southern border, and Iowa and Missouri have escaped with but moderate injury.

IN the bids for the new cruisers and gun-boats of the national navy, the offers made by the Philadelphia builders, Messrs. Cramp, carry off two and probably three of the five vessels. These are the *Newark*, the 4000-ton, 18-knot cruiser, and one or both of the 19-knot cruisers. The construction of the latter involves a high order of skill, and the courage of Messrs. Cramp in undertaking them under the conditions of the Department is everywhere commented on among those acquainted with the subject.

GREAT public interest attends the unofficial rumors of American enterprises developing in China. It appears certain that besides the telephone concessions, the value of which is variously estimated by those not connected with the grant, the Chinese government has taken definite steps toward other important concessions, including banks and railroads. The commissioners representing the Barker Syndicate, Mr. Simon A. Stern, and Count

Miskiewics, are at this date about sailing from Yokohama for San Francisco, and the State Department has been advised from consular sources that at the same time one or more high diplomatic officials of the Chinese Empire will come, charged with business in relation to the railroads.

THE conviction of the eleven scoundrelly officials of Cook County (Illinois), and the sentence of seven of them to two years in the penitentiary and four to a heavy fine, is a fresh proof that in all ordinary cases public opinion and the agencies it has created are adequate to the work of punishing political criminals. In this case the jury stood eleven for conviction from the first, and the one dissenting juror was overcome by the persuasions of the rest. The twelfth man no doubt would have held out against conviction and defeated the verdict, if he had been clear as to the rightness of his position. But a jury is a small, well-defined community, in which the opinion of the majority is nearly certain to prevail, unless there are strong considerations against it, or the minority is obstinately opinionative or corrupt. This is what makes the jury a safe and effective instrument for cases which the average man can fathom, and causes its failure in cases of a civil nature, if they involve nice distinctions of law and fact.

Although these eleven commissioners are convicted criminals, and seven of them are in jail, they constitute the legal government of Cook County, and none of them can be removed from office except by the action of the rest. The court has undertaken to force their resignation, but it remains to be seen with what success. It is within the range of possibility that they may be too much for it, and that the county may be ruled from its jail. There is a case somewhat parallel in our colonial history. The Legislature having committed Dr. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia, to the county jail for a political libel, he gave his classes instructions in moral philosophy and similar subjects while thus incarcerated.

THE Republican State Convention of New York contains 693 delegates, and the *Tribune* dwells upon this number in contrast with the 384 delegates in the Democratic Convention, as an evidence of its more truly representative character. But the Republicans of Pennsylvania will have, this year, a convention of only 201 delegates, the abolition, last year, of "senatorial delegates" having taken off fifty from the number. It is a serious question whether this change was a good one; two hundred delegates is a small number for a State with four and a half millions of people.

But when the convention only meets to record conclusions already provided for it, what odds about the number of its members?

A QUESTION anxiously asked not only by yachtsmen, and in "sporting circles," but even by a great host of Americans who never see either a regatta or a horse-race, seems to be answered in the affirmative. This is, simply, whether the new yacht *Volunteer* shows herself fast enough to give a good promise of beating the *Thistle*. The performances of the latter in the British waters pretty well convinced everybody on this side that she would be likely to beat even the *Mayflower*, and that to hold the international cup we must make a faster boat than last year's winner. In this, Mr. Burgess, the remarkable Boston builder, has certainly succeeded, very much to his own credit and that of General Paine, the owner, who had the enterprise and courage to put his money into still another defender of the cup. In the race for the Goelet cup, last week, the *Volunteer* beat handsomely, and in the run from Martha's Vineyard to Marblehead, this week, for the Morgan cup, she repeated her success. What is good about the two races is that they represented both sorts of sailing,—the former having a good breeze, and the latter a very light one. American confidence has decidedly revived, and while there is still a narrow margin of probable difference between the Scotch champion and the *Volunteer*, the advent of the former is waited for, now, with only a reasonably lively interest.

IN answer to the Home Rule rejoicings since the verdicts of the by-elections, the Tories say that, after all, Time is in their favor. They recall that Mr. Gladstone is an old man, that Mr. Parnell is in poor health, and that this Parliament may be made to last for four more years, if the Tories and Liberals will hold well together. Nothing would give them so much happiness as to see Mr. Gladstone deposited in Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Parnell on his way to the family burying-place in County Wicklow, before the next general election. But all this shows how much they mistake the political situation, which is not the creation of these two able men, but of the moral and social forces which make history. If Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell had never been born, England at this moment would have been debating Ireland's demand for Home Rule. And should they both die to-morrow, the forces which have subsidized them in this present struggle would find new instruments and organs, and would give them the importance of leadership.

That Parliament will last out its five years is extremely unlikely. The coalition of Tory and Liberal Unionist is at its best just when it is dealing with Irish questions, however harshly. When these questions give way to English and Scotch problems, the divergence of views will begin, and the composite character of the majority will be brought into clear light. This will be done the more quickly because every move will be made in the face of the two ablest Parliamentarians in the United Kingdom—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Healy.

The risks of the Government are to some extent disclosed by the stories of the intrigues which Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain carry on. One of these is that they are ready to make terms with Mr. Gladstone, and another that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington will bring out a general programme of popular and reformatory legislation for Great Britain, so as to recover the ground lost by the unpopularity of Coercion. Some of these stories may be true, in part at least, but they prove the uneasiness within the ranks of the Coalition, and point the way to its disruption.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the outlines of the amended scheme for Home Rule, as prepared by Mr. Gladstone, and accepted by his friends. It does not indicate any additional alteration of the bill of 1886, except that there is to be a compromise as regards the judiciary. For a term of years the imperial authorities will control the appointment of judges. After that it will resign the appointments to the Irish executive. Irish members will sit and vote in the Imperial Parliament as at present. There is no plan of land-purchase.

On the unsatisfactory character of the whole scheme we commented when the bill was first proposed. We have seen nothing to change our judgment of it, and yet we think the Irish members are right in accepting it. Whether or not they regard it as a finality, it is not such and cannot be. It is the forces which have used Mr. Gladstone and have found in him their imperfect instrument which will hereafter determine the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. And any measure of Home Rule which will make Ireland prosperous and united will place in her own hands the determination of her future.

THE late Richard Cobden, whom English Free Traders profess to revere as a prophet, used to express his wish for the day when boundary lines would be effaced from the map of Europe. He had full faith in the power of intimate commercial relations to establish international amity. Among other things he wished for a railroad tunnel from England to France, as a bond of international union as strong as that commercial treaty which he helped Napoleon III. to force down the throats of the French people in 1860. This was not a personal whim of Mr. Cobden's. English Free Traders generally have used the same language in pleading for international freedom of trade. Mr. Gladstone himself has talked eloquently of the bale of goods as a shuttle which weaves

a web of cosmopolitan friendship. And he also has put himself on record as favoring a channel tunnel. Tennyson has pleaded

For growing commerce loose the latest chain,
And let the fair, white-winged peace-maker fly.

Sir Edward Watkins has been putting all this fine talk to the test by proposing to construct a railway tunnel under the British channel. He is a Welshman, and has a Celtic faith in logical consistency. He believes that Free Trade professions involve the largest readiness to establish free communications with neighboring states. But England declines to be logical. The House of Commons without much distinction of parties voted the proposal down for the second time; and in this case the House speaks for the country.

Indeed there is no point on which the English are more easily touched than this of the isolation and defensibility of their island. They had a sham fight in the channel, in which a part of the channel fleet, representing an invading force, captured Falmouth, broke through the straits of Dover, and entered the Thames, several hours before the other squadron overtook them. John Bull is not comfortable at hearing of this, and if he were not extremely stupid he would allow of no such manoeuvres without concealing their significance from even the British public.

THE mission of Monsignor Persico into Ireland was a feat of the English "Cawtholics," who tried once more to enlist the papal see against the Home Rule movement. But it was like Balak's feat of hiring Balaam to curse the Israelites. Mgr. Persico has blessed them altogether, confirming the Irish bishops' account of the misery and oppression of the people, and showing his sympathy with the nationalist movement. The Tories would have rejoiced if the Italian prelate, who represented the Pope at the Queen's Jubilee, had been brought to take the opposite view. But as matters have turned out, they are anxious only to repudiate all connection with the mission. Mgr. Persico, Mr. Balfour says, is a private citizen, who "visited Ireland for reasons best known to himself." In truth he is much more than this. He is the official representative of the greatest of Christian churches, who goes to Ireland at the instance of the English branch of that Church, to secure, if possible, the Church's censure upon those of its priests and bishops whose policy is displeasing to the British government. And his conclusions are that Catholics everywhere should withhold their sympathy from the alien government of Ireland, and extend it to her people.

M. DE LESSEPS has failed to float his latest Panama loan, even at 56 per cent. discount. This marks the collapse of the scheme. The French Bourse, which has furnished the funds for the enterprise thus far, declines to throw good money after bad. Nothing but a government could afford the cost of piercing the Isthmus, and to a government it would be a great sacrifice of revenue without any adequate return. And the last government to undertake it, or to allow any other to undertake it, will be that of the United States.

THE revolution in the kingdom of Hawaii is by no means assured a final success. The natives, who at first acquiesced in the change, from a sense of the incompetence of King Kalakaua, are inclined, on further reflection, to resent the interference of a league of foreigners in the domestic affairs of the islands. They begin to show themselves restive under the new authority, and a counter-revolution is among the possibilities. It might be effected the more easily if the national cause could be separated from the fortunes of Kalakaua, who is notoriously unfit for his position. His life as king is what might have been expected from his antecedents as a harbor boatman and a banjo-player in a sailor's dive. He was elected because he was the only candidate of royal blood available to the party which was opposed to Queen Emma and her effort to convert the islanders into High Church Anglicans. Having served that use, the country has no other for him.

THE newsmongers have nothing but bad to say of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, who has been elected Prince of Bulgaria. They speak of him as a trifle, a collector of postage-stamps and stuffed owls, and so on. But everything he has said since his election indicates that he is a person of spirit and courage, and he shows the same quality in setting out for Bulgaria, without waiting for the consent of Russia and her echo the French Republic. It is possible that with the support of Austria, England and Italy, and the hearty loyalty of the Bulgarians, he may make his position good. He evidently has no desire to make the acquiescence of Russia needlessly difficult. He has spoken always with the greatest respect for the Czar, and the heartiest recognition of the obligations under which he has laid the Bulgarians.

If M. Katkoff, the head of the Muscovite party in Russia, were still alive, the Prince would have one enemy the more. He held toward the Czar the relation that the head of the Jesuits—"the black pope"—used to hold towards the Pope. He was the incarnation of the Russian ideal—one Czar, one Orthodox church, one national speech throughout the Empire and all its dependencies. At times he came into collision with the government, and once at least his organ, *The Moscow Gazette*, was suspended by the police. But the logical idealist always was too strong for his royal master, and the latter made every show of public sorrow for his death, though doubtless with mixed feelings of regret and relief.

MR. CLAY AND MR. BLAINE.

THE resemblance which the personality and career of Mr. Blaine present to those of Henry Clay has often been remarked. It is, indeed, so notable as to strike even the most casual student of American political history, and it is well known that Mr. Blaine himself has been so impressed with it as to entertain the idea that in all probability his ambition would suffer the same tantalizing and ultimately crushing disappointments as that of his distinguished predecessor.

Mr. Clay was, however, a man of greater scope. The part he took in public life was more prominent. He was the head and front of more public measures of the first importance. His leadership of his party was less qualified by the influence of others. And his public service was of greater continuance and more variety. He was Speaker of the House, special envoy in the Peace Treaty of 1815, United States Senator, and Secretary of State. His political career extended from 1806 to 1852—counting it from his first appearing in the Senate, and disregarding his brief preliminary service in the Legislature of Kentucky. Thus for more than forty years he continued to be a political star of the first magnitude,—second to none, and scarcely equalled by any. Compared with this, Mr. Blaine's public career has been inconsiderable. His service in the House and his occupancy of the Speaker's chair are his most important experiences. In the Senate he sat but a part of a single term, and his labors in the State Department covered but a few months, while Mr. Clay was a Senator for fifteen years, and Secretary of State for a full term.

But the great feature of resemblance is found in the conspicuous attachment of large numbers of people to the personality of the two men. The devotion of the Whigs to Henry Clay is not equalled by the degree of attachment shown among the Republicans toward Mr. Blaine, but the later instance recalls the other. There are people who "want Blaine" in a purely personal and sentimental sense. They do not stop to consider how much or how little he may have established his claim to the country's confidence as a statesman; they might be puzzled to name a single public measure of importance with which his name is identified either in its origin or its successful conclusion. But none the less they are followers of "the Plumed Knight," and are content with that.

The weakness of Mr. Clay was his desire to be President. Practically that ambition ate him up. It shortened his life. It embittered his career. He might have been proud of the honors he had obtained, and the achievements that stood to his credit, but

chagrin and disappointment over the Presidency extinguished this possibility. He led the Whig party to its continual defeat, and increased his arbitrary and dictatorial temper as he saw its misfortunes coupled with his own. In 1824 he was one of the four candidates among whom the electors were divided. In 1832,—Mr. Adams being accorded the renomination in 1828,—he was the candidate against Jackson. In 1836 he expected the nomination, and was disappointed to find that other candidates were thought of. In 1840 his nomination was only prevented by the sagacity and skill of those Whigs who discerned the greater availability of General Harrison. And finally, in 1844, the devotion of his followers culminating in a supreme effort, he received from his party its fullest support, only to be defeated by a man so far inferior in previous distinction as Mr. Polk. It was this that broke him down conclusively. For twenty years he had been in the field. Five times he had been an aspirant. And at last, with all that his party could do for him, the country took Mr. Polk. It was a crushing blow, and yet one which was not altogether undeserved. Mr. Clay was a great man. He was, all in all, a statesman of a high order. His career had been enough to make any man full of satisfaction. He could afford indifference to any new honors within the gift of the people. Yet the Presidency haunted and tormented him. Even once more, in the Whig convention of 1848, he competed with Taylor and Scott and Webster for a nomination, and found himself at last laid on the shelf forever by the party in which he had been so long dictator.

It can hardly escape any one how much of a lesson there is in all this for study in our own time. The success of General Harrison, in 1840, proved how much stronger was the selection of a fresh candidate than of one who had worn himself out in his pursuit of the place, and when in 1844, after his untimely death, the party came back to Clay, it was thus but making the best of a bad situation. It made a heroic struggle, but there was not in the air the same light and promise of success as that which had made the preceding campaign so wonderful. Over the election of 1844 there brooded the shadow of an ambition so long entertained, so long pressed, so long deferred to, so long made the first and foremost thing in party consideration, that the effort for Mr. Clay was desperate, rather than courageous, and the mere possibility of his defeat had a paralyzing influence. No party can do its best under such circumstances. It cannot afford to take so great a risk. It cannot afford to place itself second to the personality and the ambition of its candidate. To do so is to efface itself. A great party is a great aggregation of ideas, purpose, and interests. The candidate should represent this, and not his own ambitions, disappointments, or resentments. He, indeed, is the best candidate who carries the flag with the most unselfish and the most devoted purpose, subordinating his personality, but giving to the cause he represents all his abilities.

The parallel between the Whig leader of fifty years ago and the Republican leader now is very striking in such particulars as those we have most dwelt upon. Mr. Clay's proportions were in all respects greater than those of Mr. Blaine, yet he failed to accomplish the great object of his thirty years' pursuit. There is abundant material for a practical lesson in the consideration of his career, and it would be amazing indeed if the Republicans of 1888 could not easily comprehend and apply it.

THE BREAK-DOWN OF REFORM.

ON two former occasions we thought it necessary on reviewing Mr. Curtis's annual address as President of the National Association for the Reform of the Civil Service, to indicate what he ought to have said in contrast to what he did say. In 1884 we took him to task—we still think justly—for using the Association and the occasion in the interest of a Presidential candidate who had no moral claim to its support or his. In 1885 we censured the wilful blindness to essential facts with which he contemplated the conduct of that candidate as President of the United States, and

sought to create the impression that the opening months of his career gave promise of an administration of reform. In 1886 we were not fortunate enough to find any report of any speech by Mr. Curtis, and we learnt that the proceedings had been of a quiet, mostly a secret character. It was too late for praise, evidently, and as Mr. Curtis doubtless thought, too soon for blame, of the President.

In 1887 we are able to give Mr. Curtis credit for having said, in the main, that which ought to be said. We have no need this year to rewrite his speech for him. It is true that he still makes some serious misstatements, but they are not of a kind to do harm, and they hardly could be avoided by a gentleman in his position. He still cherishes the delusion that there is a wide and even a growing interest in the reform of the Civil Service by the machinery which he and his friends patronize. He bases this belief on the fact that so much has been said during the past year by eminent men about the materialism of our civilization and the extent of our political corruption. That such recognition of the evil implies any faith in Mr. Curtis's particular remedy for it implies that there is no other conceivable remedy than this. But as a matter of fact the greater part of our political corruption is not touched by any kind of Civil Service Reform. That huge suppression of the political rights of hundreds of thousands of American citizens, to which Mr. Curtis and his friends shut their eyes, will not be reached by any medicament in Mr. Curtis's pharmacopeia. The crimes of his new allies in the North, in the forging tally-sheets and the like, will not be corrected by the extension of competitive examinations. The shameless plunder of the public treasury in Chicago and the bribe-taking of the New York city fathers stand in no conceivable relation to Mr. Curtis's programme. If all that he and his friends ever proposed to achieve were already accomplished, the evils of our political life would remain substantially as they are to-day. Some wrong things would have given place to others,—open outrages to mean hypocrisies and the like. But we should be as far from the goal as ever.

Mr. Curtis has shared the usual fate of the reformer; his reform has come to take rank as a cure-all with him. But he is greatly mistaken if he thinks that there is any general participation in this belief. On the contrary, it is discredited with a great many as a thing proved inefficient for even the limited results it might have been expected to achieve. At this very meeting Mr. Montgomery, of the Philadelphia Association, is reported as testifying that of the 194 appointments made by Mr. Harrity since he became postmaster of our city, just 192 were Democrats. And yet he and his friends were unable to convict Mr. Harrity of any violation of the rules which had been drawn with so much care to prevent the making of such appointments on partisan grounds. They had no evidence but this one notable fact to offer, when the national Commission called upon them to show that Mr. Harrity had broken the rules. As we predicted years ago, when the Pendleton law was under discussion, the politicians have found it easy enough to make sure that their friends get the offices, while complying with the forms of competitive examination. Nor is Mr. Harrity an exception in this. He is but a representative official of the Cleveland Administration. All along the line the law has been evaded in the same way, or in other ways equally effective.

It may be said that Mr. Curtis and his friends do not rely upon the law alone. They count more upon the selection of a strong, conscientious President, who will enforce the non-partisan principle upon his subordinates, and apply it to the great body of offices to which the rules laid down in the Pendleton law do not apply. They thought they had found such a man in Mr. Cleveland. They forced his nomination upon the Democratic party, and then successfully pressed his election upon the country. They told the Democrats this was the man for whom they would cast the Mugwump vote, and for him alone of all the Democrats who had been named for the office. They told the country that this man was better than his party, and strong enough to resist it

in the matter of executing a reform of the Civil Service, in which the enforcement of the Pendleton law would be only one feature out of many. And now Mr. Curtis confesses that he has been bitterly disappointed. Mr. Cleveland has not been true to the pledge of that famous letter—which Mr. Curtis never quotes now. He has made what amounts to a "clean sweep" in the higher offices, and his appointees have completed it in the lower. If he goes on as he has done, and they follow his example, there will not be a Republican in office at the close of his first term, save so far as the Blacks and Higginses and Harrities have not succeeded in evading the rules for the offices covered by the Pendleton law. It is this confession which is the honorable feature of Mr. Curtis's speech. Was it spontaneous on his part, or was it exacted from him by threats of a schism within the Association, if he went on in the strain of his former deliverances? The suspicion of such a constraint is raised by the evidence we have had in previous years of his power to shut his eyes to facts, and by the strange and uncalled for declaration at its opening that "in expressing disappointment it is but just not to imply distrust." In what has Mr. Curtis been disappointed in Mr. Cleveland, if not in the failure to keep the pledge distinctly given in that famous letter, that none but "offensive partisans" would be removed from offices not of political importance? If Mr. Cleveland were to write Mr. Curtis another such letter, would he trust or distrust the promises it contained? Would he hail it with the confidence that letter excited in himself and his friends, when it first appeared? In what sense does he not distrust the President? Or does he trust him still for his own part, while confessing the disappointment felt by the Civil Service Reformers generally? We can find no interpretation of this remarkable language, which does not imply that Mr. Cleveland may be said to have meant well, but is incompetent to form an adequate idea of the force of his own public professions.

Mr. Cleveland is not an idiot. He is a common-place and thoroughly partisan politician of the Democratic party. He talked reform when that suited the needs of the hour, just as he gave Mr. Saltonstall the collectorship of the port of Boston, because that suited the needs of the place. But the dominant strain of his life was and is in the opposite direction. He is acting out his own nature when he hands over Maryland to the Gorman Ring, and tolerates Mr. Higgins as appointment clerk in the Treasury. His deepest sympathy is with the Gormans and the Higginses, in whom his administration abounds. He is "bowing in the house of Rimmon" when he professes anything else. All this was palpable to those who regarded his career with unprejudiced vision before he was nominated. He has not disappointed them, for he has lived up to the law of his own character, when he has made over the offices to his own party,—the party "hungry and thirsty for the spoils" with his hearty approval. Mr. Curtis chose to idealize him, and for a time it suited the politician to fall in with the idealization. But at last the mask has fallen from his features, and Mr. Curtis is "disappointed" yet not distrustful. *O sancta simplicitas!*

SOCIALISM.

TO understand socialism one must comprehend its growth. Since the term was first used in anything like its modern sense the movement has undergone many changes, expanding into antagonistic sections and again uniting some of them, and spreading itself into new regions of society. The last and fairest word on the subject is said by Thomas Kirkup in the twenty-second volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, just issued from the press. In that work he has not only written with great ability the history of Socialism, but he has been the author of very many of its biographies of eminent socialists, such as Lassalle, Rodbertus, and Saint-Simon, as well as of the article on the International Society. We give an epitome of Kirkup's narrative with one or two criticisms upon it. Its scope is from Robert Owen and Fourier to the existing socialistic elements acting in society, whether organized or pure tendencies, whether political or intellectual. In the growth of organized propaganda two things are remarkable: first the contemporary character of the movement in Great Britain and France, and secondly the transfer of activity to Germany, Spain, Italy, and Russia about the period of the revolutions of

1848, and the international character it then assumed. It may also be noted that the names most eminent in initiating socialistic organizations were not operatives and proletariats, but men of wealth and education, as Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Owen, Maurice, and Kingsley, and often of aristocratic descent, as Saint-Simon, Louis Blanc, Michael Bakunin, Krapotkine, and Baron von Vollmar, the more aristocratic being the most radical.

Although for all practical purposes there is no need to trace this history beyond the time of Owen's New-Lanark experiments, the man who invented the term "Socialism" as applied to a political phenomenon, yet it is evident that it had a prior history in the earlier constitution and laws of all communities. For it is a vital axiom of socialists that the prevalent economical conditions of civilized states are as much in history as in morals, a provable subversion of earlier arrangements, and, therefore, are not founded on precedent nor right, but are mutable and fair matter for criticism. The practical consequences of this position are very great, since it eliminates from the controversy between the "ins and the outs," between the defenders of the legalized order and the promoters of its overthrow, the question of honesty and respect for property. The socialist is no more a thief at heart nor a coveter of other men's goods in seeking to recover the original and the natural rights of the individual, than the capitalist is in defending the temporary legal facilities under which he became enriched.

Owen's propaganda was essentially voluntary and industrial. Saint-Simon, who chronologically is later but in influence is earlier than Fourier, sought his revolutions through the State, or politically. Both of these earlier movements were under the influence of Malthus, for while Malthus had no more scornful antagonist than Owen, yet he as well as Saint-Simon and Fourier so far lost their balance as to propose the regulation of the increase of population, and so assailed the relations of the family. Their fantastic notions of marriage were among the most potent causes of their loss of influence, and in 1875 the socialist congress of Gotha adopted a programme which has ever since been the standard of the whole movement, in which such questions were entirely omitted and religion was declared to be an affair of private concern.

The *bourgeoisie* triumph in England and France was simultaneous and first brought clearly to view to the nature of the economical controversy which belongs to the present age. The revolution of 1830 placed the bourgeois king, Louis Philippe, on the throne, while Earl Grey's reform bill of 1832 handed over the English government to Manchester and Birmingham. Now for the first time the capitalist and trader were in possession, and the proletariat was the party of revolution. In Great Britain the latter became the Chartist; in France he was the *ouvrier* in blouse for whom Louis Blanc tried to set up the national workshops, but was travestied by Louis Philippe in a fashion which cost him his crown and made the second Empire resting on a *plebiscite* a certainty.

Just at this juncture, (1848) the democracy of Germany was defeated in its political demonstrations and its champions driven into exile, or haled to prison. Among the revolutionists of 1848, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel sought refuge in America, Marx, Lassalle, Bebel, Liebknecht, and others, were proscribed at home. Then with true German instinct, many of the leaders turned their attention to economic questions and determined to find a scientific basis for their elucidation. Of all these leaders none has so deeply impressed himself upon all phases of socialism as Karl Marx, who died in London, in 1883, after forty years of studious and ardent devotion to the cause, most of which was spent in exile. Two things he did of the widest importance; he fashioned the modern socialistic propaganda, and he destroyed what has been called the orthodox school of political economy, which means the English school of Smith, Ricardo, and Cobden. The first he did wittingly and with prevision; the latter was unforeseen. It was Adam Smith who taught that labor was the source of all wealth. Ricardo, accepting this postulate, explained the distribution of this wealth by means of rent, profit, and wages, of which the two former parts went to the capitalist and the last part was the share of the producer. The proportion which these three shares bore to each other were determined by competition, which it was the business of the State to render as free as possible. Such were the fundamental doctrines of English economical science, and they gained ascendancy until about 1875 in Europe, so that they were known as the characteristics of the orthodox school. Marx did not directly attempt nor design to overthrow this school, but assuming its postulates as true, forced them to a rigidly logical issue. If labor be the sole source of wealth then its production primarily belongs to the laborer, and he should have the right to control its distribution. But he has not that right because he is not in possession of capital or land, the indispensable instruments of production. To secure the management of capital and land by the producing classes is the aim of socialism in all its forms, which are protean. Under the existing system, what the laborer actually receives as

wages is a sum sufficient to supply him with the necessities of life and to keep up the reproduction of his class. But the exchangeable value of his products is more than his wages, and this difference Marx called "surplus value." To increase the amount of this surplus and to appropriate it to himself is the aim of the capitalist, while the tendency of free competition is to reduce the number of capitalists to the fewest and strongest individuals in the community. Marx regarded this scheme as characteristic of the *bourgeoisie* ascendancy in civilized states, and as a necessary stage in the evolution of society. It is a phase of development quite recent in origin, displacing the old privileged or aristocratic state, is founded on no clear ethical principles, is temporary in its character and must be succeeded by a new evolutionary stage, which will be socialistic when it comes. The new epoch will not be brought in by violence nor doctrinaire experiments, but like all other social reorganizations, by the slow processes of development. That it is inevitable, Marx showed by pointing out the failure of the *bourgeoisie* system, under which the state has had to interfere by Factory acts, inspection laws, and the incorporation of trade-unions; under which wealth accumulated in huge sums and fewer hands in the face of increasing and more sordid proletarianism; and under which commercial crises became more frequent and persistent; the very increase of wealth, or over production, deranging the distribution of it.

Now this logical exploitation of the orthodox economy has discredited it and ended its supremacy. The last of its great advocates were John Stuart Mill and John Elliott Cairnes, the former of whom in a mild way declared himself a socialist, and they have been superseded by writers of the historical school, like Jevons, Toynbee, and among living authors, Cliffe-Leslie and J. K. Ingram. In Germany, the youngest and most powerful school belongs to the historical economists, which has accepted willingly the name given to it in derision of "Katheder Sozialisten" or professorial socialists. Among them may be enumerated Schmoller, von Scheel, and, greatest of them all, Albert Schöffler. The essential points of difference between the historical and the orthodox schools are negatively that the former repudiates the strictly *a priori* methods of the latter, rejects the law of free competition as a failure, which indeed Cairnes has pointed out, and insists that wealth has a broader than a mere material meaning. In its scheme the welfare of the individual is a part of economic science, or rather political economy in the truest sense is a branch of sociology.

We have already noted that Karl Marx has given scientific character and organic impulse to nearly all clearly defined socialism in this day. He inherited the work of Lassalle, who was shot in a duel in his thirty-ninth year, after having organized the German "workingmen's union," which, after the decay of the International Society, became the social democratic party. Lassalle at his death could count only 4,600 adherents, although he had aroused the attention and secured the friendship of the Catholics in Rhenish Prussia, and of the Protestants in Brandenburg, of whom Stöcker, the Berlin court preacher and the anti-Jewish agitator is one. These religious movements accept the ethical position of the socialists as substantially Christian, and where they are most active the political propaganda is least effective.

There is a radical left wing to political socialism, and its great promoter was Mikail Bakunin, a Russian exile of noble extraction and the reputed founder of Nihilism, although he was expelled by way of Siberia from his native land long before that recall of Russian students in 1878 from Switzerland and Western Europe which gave its recent virulent impulse to Nihilism. His teaching is the *laissez-faire* theory of government carried to nothingness. With him free association in industrial communities is all the government men require and all that is consistent with personal liberty. His following was never kindly recognized by Marx, Mazzini, and others, but he has eminent disciples in Krapotkine and Elisée Reclus, the geographer. In a warm contest for the control of the International, Marx succeeded in outvoting him. In America his type of democracy is represented by the anarchists of Chicago, but the socialism of New York and of the Knights of Labor is built upon the traditions of Marx.

The most serious objection to Mr. Kirkup's criticism of Karl Marx's position is its failure to distinguish between rent and profit, and in too narrow a conception of what the socialists intend by labor. In the Ricardian Economy rent is the equivalent of the share obtained by capital in the distribution of the nation's income, and profit the share of the middleman or *entrepreneur*. Ricardian rent is therefore virtual interest, and even under the existing *bourgeoisie* system it has steadily declined in its relation to wages. Capital contributes towards the equalization of wealth by accepting lower rates for its use, and in this sense there is no war between labor and capital. It is, however, to the interest of society that the laborer should by all fair means become a capitalist and that proletarianism should decrease.

The functions of the middleman are various, extending from

the mere purchase and sale of commodities, through transportation to points where they are needed and the breaking of packages, to organizing great corporations and economizing in the regulation of machinery and operatives. But these operations associate him with the laborer, and his services as strictly add to the exchangeable value of goods, or to the increase of Marx's "surplus" value, as the puddler adds to the value of the ore, or the rollerman to the puddler's output. In this broad sense of his services it is the exchanger's aim to hire money and wages as cheaply as possible, to defeat the effects of free competition, and to sell the goods entrusted to him as advantageously as possible. Here it is that the distribution of wealth is determined, and here that the great prizes are won. Why the commercial function should be rated as worthy of so much higher reward than the producing function, is to be explained by the fact that the exchanger or *entrepreneur* is in a position to make his own terms and enforce his own judgment of the worth of his services, while the producer is not. Commonly it is asserted that the middleman is paid because his services require more brains and enterprise, but man for man that is a mistake. There are as high qualities of study, training, experiment, resolution, and character displayed in the shop every day as in the counting-room; in the production of commodities as in the selling of them. But in the imperative subdivision of function in modern industry, the commercial agent applies all his skill and talents to the increase of profits, while the producer devotes himself to the quality or quantity of his wares. The former is in position to take his own toll on what passes through his hands whether it be the money of the capitalist or the output of the workman.

It is upon this function of the middleman that socialism has made its greatest practical inroads. To them the state has contributed, not only by the repeal of the old conspiracy acts, but by statutes regulating holidays, hours of labor, the employment of women and children, sanitary inspection, workmen's unions, and arbitration. Even in the growth of gigantic corporations for manufacture and transportation are to be found facilities for helping on the change. They render the restoration of the small proprietor impossible on the one hand, and on the other, offer the opportunity of small investments to the frugal workman, while giving him an example of the advantages of collective capital. So all cooperation, whether distributive or productive, is socialistic. But above all, the growth of democracy is surely putting political power in the hands of the proletariat, which he is as surely turning to account to effect an economic transformation of society.

D. O. KELLOGG.

A NARRATIVE OF BLOCKADE RUNNING.¹

EVER since the Saxons, Hengist and Horsa, (if critical historians will permit the reference), sailed from the mouth of the Elbe to interfere in a quarrel not their own, their spirit has not failed from the nation they founded. To their lineal descendants in this century, blockade-running furnishes a legitimate hereditary occupation and the height of sublunary enjoyment—if they don't get caught. The excitement of danger, the thrill of escape, the glory of success, the profits of the freight, and the jolly good time after the voyage—all these form an irresistible combination and are eagerly sought in their season. These modern Vikings "smell the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting." Yet their business is not to fight, but to run. Should they dare to fight, modern law pronounces them pirates, and they may be strung up as enemies of mankind. But if caught running the blockade in the guise of peaceful merchants, though they lose their venture they save their lives.

In his breezy little volume, the late Admiral Hobart Pasha, of the Turkish navy, reels off the yarn of one of the smartest blockade-runners on our Southern coast during the war of the Rebellion. Without insisting on his identity with the nimble and audacious Captain Roberts, whose exploits in entering and leaving the port of Wilmington, North Carolina, made his name notorious, he yet leaves no doubt on the point. How could a merchantman enter in spite of a squadron of thirty vessels ranged off the mouth of the Cape Fear river? The vessel he took out from England was "one of the finest double-screw steamers that had ever been built by D—, of 400 tons burden, 250 horse-power, 180 feet long and twenty-two feet beam." The crew consisted of the captain, three officers, three engineers, ten seamen, and eighteen firemen, all Englishmen. The vessel was most carefully prepared for quick and noiseless action. She had only a light pair of lower masts without any yards. The hull, rising eight feet above water, was painted a dull gray. Only anthracite coal was used; the telescope funnel could be lowered close to the deck, steam was blown off under water. Extreme precautions were taken to ensure secrecy—for instance, among the fowls taken on board for provisions no

cocks were allowed, lest they might inopportunely reveal the whereabouts of the blockade-runner. The blockading squadron formed a crescent about ten miles long, its centre being just out of range of Fort Fisher and the ends approaching the shore. It had been the plan of the blockade-runners to get between the extreme vessel and the coast, and then crawl along the flat and dangerous shore until two lights shown on the beach in answer to one from the runner should be brought into line. This signal indicated the proper entrance where the vessel could steer straight in. But many vessels were lost on this beach, and Captain Roberts says he saw three burning at one time to prevent their falling into the hands of the blockaders. On his first trip he determined to run straight through the enemy's line. Every light was put out—even the men's pipes; the masts were lowered on the deck; there was just wind and sea enough to prevent the little noise of the engines and screws being heard. At full speed he passed several outlying cruisers without being noticed, and when he ran almost full tilt on a steamer right ahead, his quick order to reverse one engine was promptly obeyed, and the little craft sent spinning round like a teetotum. Symond's turn-screws on that occasion, says Roberts, saved £50,000 of property to its owners. Still unnoticed he moved on again until he made out the outline of a vessel lying at anchor and carrying a light. Conjecturing this to be the senior officer's vessel, he used the light as a guide in finding the entrance. Straight between her and the next on the left the invisible blockade-runner dashed and was soon safe under the guns of Fort Fisher. On the same night a paddle-wheel steamer was driven on the beach and burned to avoid capture. But this contrast did not spoil Captain Robert's conviviality with the hungry and thirsty Southerners of all ranks and denominations, many of whom, he avers, had not tasted alcohol in any form for months, and now received freely whatever they liked to eat or drink.

The vessel's cargo consisted of blankets, shoes, Manchester goods of all sorts, and cases of "hardware," which the military authorities took possession of. But the jovial captain had a private venture of his own. A Southern lady having told him in England that her compatriots needed corsages, he invested in a thousand pairs of stays at a shilling a pair; he added to these 500 boxes of Cockle's pills and a quantity of tooth-brushes. After some delay he sold the corsages for twelve shillings each; the Cockle's pills, in spite of his personal assurance of their invigorating effects, he had to carry out again and trade at Nassau for lucifer matches; the tooth-brushes had to be sent to Richmond, where they were sold for seven times their cost. Coffin-screws were in demand, but the jolly captain had been in no hurry to make acquaintance with that article of trade. The motive of the whole enterprise lay in the return cargo, which consisted entirely of cotton, bought at two or three pence a pound, while the price at Liverpool was as many shillings. The wide-awake captain, turning aside from calculating the profits of his speculation, finds time to point a lesson not yet out of date: "I cannot help remarking on the very great inconvenience and distress that were entailed on the South through the want of almost every description of manufacture. The Southern States, having always been the producing portion of the Union, [as Englishmen believe], had trusted to the North and to Europe for their manufactures. Thus, when they were shut out by land and by sea from the outer world, their raw material was of but little service to them. This fact tended, more than is generally believed, to weaken the Southern people." There he puts his finger on the weak spot of the South and of every people that foolishly neglect to build up their home industries.

In getting out from Wilmington in his last trip in the D—, Captain Roberts had more than one very narrow escape. First, from a gunboat's broadside at fifty yards' distance all the shot passed over his low-lying steamer except one that went through the funnel. Then the firing and signal-rockets brought other blockaders to dispute the passage, and at last his steamer found a cruiser on each side within pistolshot so that he described her position as that of the meat in a sandwich. But so near were the cruisers that they seemed afraid to fire from the danger of hitting each other, and the alert and plucky captain shot ahead and left them without their having fired a gun. This expert runner thus sums up the physical impossibility of an absolute hermetical blockade. "To take a blockade-runner in the night, when there was a heavy swell or wind, if she did not choose to give in, was next to impossible. To run her down required the cruiser to have much superior speed, and was a dangerous game to play, for vessels have been known to go down themselves while acting that part. Then again, it must be borne in mind that the blockade-runner had always full speed at command, her steam being at all times well up and every one on board on the lookout; whereas the man-of-war must be steaming with some degree of economy and ease, and her lookout men had not the excitement to keep them always on the *qui vive* that we had. I consider that the only chances the blockading squadron had of capturing a blockade-runner were in the

¹SKETCHES FROM MY LIFE. By the late Admiral Hobart Pasha. Pp. viii. and 282. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

following instances, viz.: in a fair chase in daylight, when superior speed would tell, or chasing her on shore, or driving her in so near the beach that her crew were driven to set fire to her and make their escape; in which case a prize might be made, though perhaps of no great value; or frightening a vessel by guns and rockets into giving up. Some of the blockade-runners showed great pluck and stood a lot of pitching into. About sixty-six vessels left England and New York [so testifies this truth-telling Englishman] to run the blockade during the four years' war, of which more than forty were destroyed by their own crews or captured, but most of them made several runs before they came to grief, and in so doing paid well for their owners. I once left Bermuda, shortly before the end of the war, in company with four others, and was the only fortunate vessel of the lot. Of the other four, three were run on shore and destroyed by their crews, and one was fairly run down at sea and captured."

Captain Roberts' blockade-running was at last cut short by a formidable enemy who stole upon him unawares and against whom all his nautical skill was of no avail. The yellow fever broke out in his crew and could not be shaken off. It was brought on board from Bermuda, where it had raged with violence, owing to the bad drainage of the town of St. George, and the drunkenness, dissipation, and dirty habits of the crews of the blockade-runners. His men would now have been glad to be captured as a means of escape from the doomed vessel. Roberts took it to Halifax and there was laid up with the fever himself. On his recovery he renounced his late occupation. So far did the change go, that when he became himself again, he appears as Hobart Pasha, Admiral of a Turkish fleet, charged with the blockade of the island of Crete. The imperturbable nerve and pluck which the quondam Roberts had displayed in evading the blockade off Wilmington now brought him similar luck in pulling down blockade-running and throttling an insurrection. After he had left American waters the Confederate government hurt the business of blockade-running by pressing the vessels into service to carry cotton on government account at prices that would not pay their owners for the risk. Finally, Fort Fisher was taken, as it ought to have been long before, and blockade running into Wilmington, the last port of the Confederacy, was at an end.

From his ample experience of both sides of the case, Hobart Pasha gives his matter-of-fact view of blockade-running people: "They go for gain (some perhaps for love of enterprise); don't fight unless very hard pressed, and not always then, if they are wise; that is what it should be. It is outrageous that adventurous persons not engaged in war should become belligerents, as well as carriers of arms and provisions to an enemy." Notwithstanding an occasional censure, the testimony of this unprejudiced witness clearly proves the efficiency of the American blockade.

J. P. LAMBERTON.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN spite of the comparative grammarians of this century, in spite of the narrowing influence of the otherwise healthful school of the young grammarians, in spite of the dictum that languages of the great Indo-European, Semitic and Turanian or Ural-Altaic stocks are not to be compared, we are constantly treated to out-breaks in such a direction. The latest is that of Carl Abel, An Egypto-Semitic-Indo-European Root-Lexicon. Apropos of this work Dr. Aug. Friedr. Pott, of the University of Halle, (who died, on the 5th of July, at the age of 85), gave a little treatise on general Philology (*Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft und Carl Abel's Ägyptische Studien*), in which, after a summary of the materials for work in general philology, he considers and argues against Abel's doctrine of *gegensinn* "antiphrasis" i. e., the use of the same word in opposite meanings. We do not consider the question as to whether antiphrasis is a universal factor in language settled by any means, but welcome this study as a right step in the work of Universal Philology and as a real indication that the higher psychological problems involved in language study are not to be subordinated to mere linguistics.

THE object of Mr. Robert Garrett's visit to London, Mr. Smalley says in a despatch to the *Tribune* on the 2nd, is to raise a large general loan upon the Baltimore and Ohio property, with which to pay off existing obligations, bearing a higher rate of interest, and to provide the means, also, for completing his road to New York. Mr. Smalley says: "No further attempt, I understand, will be made to dispose of the road. Mr. Garrett has become aware that the third greatest railroad property in the United States cannot without some detriment be hawked about in open market."

THE interest in genealogical studies continues. A very large work, in two volumes, embodying the record of the Sharpless fam-

ily, descendants of John Sharpless, who settled at Chester, Pa., in 1682, is in course of preparation by a very competent editor, Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, and will appear soon. The descendants of George and Jane Chandler have formed an association, and will have a grand gathering at Birmingham Park, on the Brandywine, next month. George Chandler came from Great-hedge, in Wiltshire, England, in 1687, but died at sea, his wife, Jane, surviving, with seven children, and arriving in Penn's Colony near Christmas of that year. The family has been most numerous in eastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware, but like all others who have been on this side for two full centuries, has members scattered far and wide.

THE preparations for the celebration in Philadelphia of the formation of the Constitution progress encouragingly. Many dignitaries have accepted invitations to be present, and they are to be dined in style at the joint expense of the Historical Society, the University, and the Philosophical Society. The railroad companies whose lines enter the city announce that they will put down the fares to half-price, and the result of this will be, of course, a repetition of the scenes of 1882, at the "Bi-Centennial," when it was at the risk of their lives that passengers by out-going trains in the afternoon were able to get upon them in the midst of the crowds at the stations. The accommodations at Broad street are only adequate for ordinary days, when, there being no obstruction, and no unusual number of people moving, all goes well enough; while those at the Reading stations are too preposterously mean and inadequate for patient description.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

"WHAT rosy light is that
On yonder mountains, Shepherds;
Shepherds clad in samite,
Shod with skins of leopards?"
"The light is from a fountain
That flows beside a stone,
Where Shepherds go, at dawning,
To drink and bathe alone;
"We go to drink and bathe
And wash our garments there;
Then if we toil through thorns
The samite will not tear.
"We call the fountain Truth."
And then the Shepherd smiled,
With some such joy as smiles
A happy little child.

KATHARINE PYLE.

REVIEWS.

THE CRUSADE OF THE EXCELSIOR. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. BRET HARTE long ago made a distinctive place for himself in literature and has ever since had a clear field—a style, a manner, a favor, all personal and individual, which nobody disputes as being Bret Harte's own. He has done some things admirably, many indifferently, and not a few rather badly, but however his work was done, it bore the impress of his own idiosyncrasy. Many invaded his province, but he held his ground; his foot was on his native heath, and he competed with nobody outside his own territory. But his latest book, "The Crusade of the Excelsior," is a clear departure from all his traditions and principles. It must puzzle both readers and critics to decide whether he is trying to snatch the laurels of victory from the new sensation writers, or whether he intended to hold them up to derision. He is apparently imitating Rider Haggard, Clark Russell, and others, either in good faith or as a joke. As a joke it is rather tame; and as an honest attempt to rival their extravagances it is not successful.

The scene opens in the Pacific Ocean on the barque Excelsior, bound from New York to San Francisco, with a cargo just discharged at Callao and a full list of passengers booked for California, since the date is 1854, when the tide of immigration to the new Eldorado was just at its height. As they near the coast of lower California, they are driven by the trade winds into the powerful currents of a channel which is so enveloped in fogs and mists that they lose their reckoning. They are borne toward the shore where they expect nothing but disaster, but find themselves to their surprise in an unexpected haven, and are offered the hospitalities of a Spanish settlement called the Mission of Todos Santos. We have had Allan Quartermain's discovery of a strange

city in Africa, and accounts of a Phantom City in Central America. Here we find an unknown community still higher in culture, civilization, and the arts, but almost equally cut off from communication with the outside world. "Hidden by impenetrable fogs from the ocean pathway at their door, cut off by burning and sterile deserts from the surrounding country," they have preserved their traditions and propagated their faith, and created a blameless Arcadia, and an ideal community for themselves within an extent of twenty square leagues. The passengers of the *Excelsior* go on shore to meet the high dignitaries of Todos Santos, and while they are enjoying the generous hospitalities offered by the commandante, their ship is stolen. In fact, a conspiracy has been hatching on board, which now results in a filibustering expedition. The *Excelsior* sails off under a new commander to join the "Quinquinambo Independent States," leaving its rightful captain and its passengers to gnash their teeth in desperation. The situation is mildly humorous. It is impossible to get away from Todos Santos, surrounded by deserts and the ocean. The only hope is in the arrival of a ship which once in thirty years or so is sent by ecclesiastical authorities to supply the Mission with crucifixes and rosaries. Until that time the passengers are, so to speak, held captive by the commandante, watched, suspected, and disliked. Strange complications ensue; love affairs, rivalries, jealousies, are recounted with a good deal of spirit and whim. The husbands, brothers, and sweethearts of the party finally seek them out, and contrive a rescue. The crusade of the *Excelsior* to Quinquinambo ends in the defeat of the filibusters and the death of their redoubtable leaders, Senor Perkins. It is all clever and amusing to a certain extent, and pivoting as the story does upon an absurdity, it is not badly developed and carried out. It would make a very fair subject for a comic opera; but for any other purpose than a stage extravaganza its texture is too light, its frivolity too whimsical, and its whole setting too theatrical.

ACCOUNTS OF THE GYPSIES OF INDIA. Collected and edited by David Mac Ritchie. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 1886.

Any information about the gypsies is welcome, even though it be small. The work before us is more than usually dilute, and of very uneven value. The first portion of the book consists of a translation from the proceedings of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam of a paper by Professor M. J. De Goeje, of the University of Leyden. It is now generally believed, on linguistic evidence, that the gypsies scattered over Europe all belong to the same race, a race which originally came from India. The first definite information that we have of them is gained from their migration from Hungary to Germany, in 1417. On the authority of the Shâh-Nâmeh, of Firdousi, Prof. Pott has attempted to trace them back still further. Firdousi states that in the fifth century of our era Behram Gour, a Persian king, received from the king of India a present of 12,000 musicians of both sexes, known as lurs, the name by which the gypsies of Persia are still known. Moreover an Arabian historian tells the same story except that he calls the people Zott, the Arabian name for gypsy. These Zott frequently appear in Arabian history, and by 820 they had become so numerous and their predatory habits so inconvenient as to necessitate their reduction by an Arabian army. They made their first entry into the Byzantine empire in 855, and to this day abound in Turkey, where they go under the name of *zigeuner*, a word which seems to mean musician. The name gypsy, by which they go in Europe, is shortened from Egyptian, it being popularly supposed that they came from Egypt, while Rom, the name by which they call themselves, means in their language "man." On this brief but interesting account of Prof. De Goeje, covering about fifty pages, the rest of the work, (254 pp.), is hung. It consists of an appendix to Prof. De Goeje's treatise, an account of the siege of Bhurtpoor by the British, in 1826, and of "remarks." The siege of Bhurtpoor finds place, because the city and surrounding country were largely inhabited by a tribe called Jauts, generally supposed to be identical with the Arabic Zott, and therefore of gypsy blood.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

DESPITE the many uncomplimentary things that have been said of the novelist who writes under the name of "The Duchess," the facts remain that she is one of the most popular writers of the period in this field, and that she very largely deserves that favor. To be entertaining is to cover a multitude of sins, and "The Duchess" is entertaining always. Not seldom she is vulgar, and very often she is of dubious morality, but she is never dull. She has the kind of fantastic briskness of which Miss Rhoda Broughton set the fashion, and people who read only to be amused make no mistake in preferring her to "good" and stupid writers. "A Modern Circe," just issued by the J. B. Lippincott

Co., is a favorable example of this author's ability. It is a lively commentary on certain alleged features of English and Irish life, which may or may not be "true facts," but which by the novelist's skill are given an air of reality. The flirting wife and unloving husband are of course present, but it seems that if we are to draw the line against these unsavory personages, we cut out nearly the whole of the "light literature" of the day. "A Modern Circe" is, at all events, a clever piece of workmanship of its own kind.

The chief value of the little memorial volume of the late Dr. Samuel Birch, by his son Walter De Gray Birch, (London: Trübner & Co. 1886), consists in the bibliographical list appended, which counts no less than 170 titles. Otherwise the volume is made up of biographical notices from the *Academy*, *Athenæum*, *Dublin University Magazine*, *Revue Egyptologique*, and other journals. The post of keeper of Oriental Antiquities of the British Museum demanded a wide acquaintance with oriental matters, and Dr. Birch was always equal to the requirements of his office. He devoted himself especially to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and in that department he had no rival in England.

The Life of Dickens, by Frank I. Marzialis, in the series of Great Writers, edited by Prof. Eric S. Robertson, (London: Walter Scott. 1887), is an interesting, sympathetic, and at the same time impartial story of the great novelist's life. It is a "made" life, not one that has been lived through, but the work is creditable and useful to those who do not care to go through Foster's "Life" and "Letters."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. RICHARD WALTON GILDER'S poems will hereafter be published by the Century Company, instead of by Charles Scribner's Sons, the necessary transfer having already been made. In the autumn the Century Company will bring out a revised and complete edition of Mr. Gilder's verse in three volumes, entitled, respectively, "The New Day," "The Celestial Passion," and "Lyrics." A number of new poems will be added to the edition.

"The Life of Adam Smith," by Mr. R. B. Haldane, M. P., will be the next volume in the "Great Writers" series.—The War History Department of the General Staff of the German Army has published the second and concluding volume on the Danish War of 1864.—"Canada and New Foundland" is the title of a volume of travel which Herr Von Hesse-Warbegg is about to publish in Germany.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have in course of preparation a new work on the art of organ building, entitled "Handbook of the Organ," a comprehensive and practical treatise on the appointment and construction of church, concert-room, and chamber organs; supplying information respecting the latest approved inventions in organ building, and giving instructions for the construction of all portions of the mechanism and pipe-work, and hints for voicing, regulating, and tuning; illustrated with numerous cuts and photo-lithographic plates. The author is Mr. G. A. Audsley.

A valuable handbook to one of the great sights of the world is promised. Monseigneur Pasini, canon of St. Marks at Venice, is at work on a guide to the Cathedral, both historical and descriptive. The work is to be written in French and arrangements have already been made for an English version.

The annual meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Thousand Islands in the last week of August and the first week of September.—Mr. Edgar Fawcett's much debated play "The Earl" is to be brought out in book form by Messrs. Ticknor.—Mr. John T. Wheelwright has written a satire on the literary and æsthetic affectations of Boston. It will probably be published; at present Mr. George Riddle is reading it at his "parlor entertainments" at the New England summer resorts.

A copy of the first edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler," 1653, was sold lately at a London auction for £195. It was in the collection formed by Mr. Gibson Craig, of Edinburgh, who unfortunately gave it to the binder, who lessened its size and value, though he may have improved its appearance. It is now in red morocco, gilt edges, protected by a case of silk. The price given is unprecedented, and will change the old quotations of £50 or £60 to at least a £100, and bring it in value to the front rank among the first editions of the great books of English literature. In the same collection a copy of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" was bought for £50. Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, is offered for sale at £60; the poems of 1645 for £40; a good and perfect copy of the Kilmarnock Burns is worth £80, and the great first folio of Shakespeare from £700 to £800. In this list Walton takes second place and as a precedent will increase the value of all first Waltons and rare Waltonian literature.

Mr. Thomas Hughes appears to have poor luck with his recent literary ventures. His *Life of Peter Cooper* was so indifferent a performance that it was not allowed to reach the public, and now his *Life of the late Bishop Frazer of Manchester* is declared to be a most disappointing book, while the Bishop's friends are represented as being "greatly disgusted" with Mr. Hughes as a biographer. The *London Truth* in remarking on these complaints says that Mr. Hughes has written at least one biography that was creditable to him, that of Daniel MacMillan, founder of the publishing house. His failure in the recent cases is strange, however looked at, for in Mr. Cooper and Bishop Frazer he had two of the best possible subjects.

The fourth volume of the "History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland," by John T. Gilbert, will be ready before a great while.

The libraries of London, Oxford, and Cambridge are said to contain, altogether, about 30,000 Hebrew volumes, while with the MSS. in the British Museum, at the Universities, and the Jewish Bet-hamidrash, there are altogether 45,000 volumes.

A translation of Helen Hunt Jackson's fine novel, "Ramona," into Spanish has been effected by Mr. G. D'Arcais, teacher of languages in the Amherst Summer School.

The Selden Society (formed to advance the knowledge of English legal history) announces that its first publication will be a volume of Thirteenth-Century Pleas of the Crown from the Eyre Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited with a translation by Mr. F. W. Maitland, University Reader in English Law, Cambridge.

It is believed that the Newberry Library of Chicago will have a permanent fund of \$2,000,000 after the cost of the building has been met and the first expenditure for books has been made. This is Librarian Poole's opinion.

The publishers (Cassell & Co.) assure us that there "has been no such success in literature in the past decade" as "A Tragic History," written by Julian Hawthorne from material furnished him by Police Inspector Byrnes, of New York. Four editions have been printed in less than a month. Two other tales of the same kind, called "The Great Bank Robbery" and "An American Penman" will follow as rapidly as possible.

It is proposed to complete the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon by enlarging the memorial library to include a complete collection of the editions, English and foreign, and the translations of Shakespeare's works, and of all the best critical and other literature illustrative not only of these works but also of Shakespeare's life and of Shakespeare's England, and all the best dramatic works, both English and foreign, and all works, historical, biographical, and critical, which illustrate the rise and progress of the acted drama in Europe and America.

Rev. Dr. William Hague, who died suddenly in Boston a few days ago, had just finished writing a book called "Life Notes, or Fifty Years' Outlook," which is to be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard. Dr. Hague was at the time of his death pastor of the Baptist church at Wollaston Heights, Mass. He was nearly 80 years of age.

"The English Language, its Grammar, History, and Literature," by Prof. J. M. D. Meiklejohn of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, is nearly ready in the press of D. C. Heath & Co.

Herr August Artaria, the well-known publisher of art works and maps in Vienna, celebrated recently simultaneously his eightieth birthday and the sixtieth anniversary of his connection with that firm.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., the author of the "The Light of Asia," has in preparation a volume of poems which will contain original pieces. One of these, "In an Indian Temple," is a dialogue between an English official, a nautch dancer, and a Brahmin priest, and embodies some Hindoo metaphysics and moral questions in a light lyrical setting, full of oriental color. Another, "A Casket of Jewels," brings together in a new form recondite legends connected with precious stones. This volume, which will besides the above embrace many minor poems, will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Trübner & Co.

Prof. Thorold Rogers has in press two more volumes (Vols V. and VI.) of his "History of Agriculture and Prices in England," covering the period from 1583 to 1702. The work is planned to complete the record to the close of the 18th century.

The list of the works of Leopold Von Ranke has just received an addition, comprising two volumes dealing with Prussian and German history in 1875-76, and containing various essays contributed by the famous historian to the historical reviews.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

COL. WARD H. LAMON, London, one of President Lincoln's law partners, has transferred to Mr. S. S. McClure a mass of Lincolniana which Mr. McClure has named "The Real Lincoln," and which he will print in his Newspaper Syndicate, beginning August 14. It is said to be full of unpublished material, but, it is to be feared, will prove to be in the general direction of Mr. Lamon's "Life," which was "realistic" in the lower sense.

The proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, reprint edition, have changed its title to that of the *Illustrated Foreign News*. The change is one which will put the contents of the paper in harmony with its title, and as the conductors will now not be obliged to expend their efforts in the endeavor to make a facsimile of the London edition, but will be free to use French, English, or German pictures as best suits them, they will probably make a paper much more interesting to Americans.

The *Literary World* attributes the insufficient use by Southern writers of their rich material to "the foolish and hasty praise of the North."

The *Outing* Publishing Company have arranged with Messrs. Carr & Co., of London, for the publication of that magazine in England. Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth willed it the English edition. The first number appears on the 1st of October next. An Australian edition is also arranged for.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard, author of "Guenn," has written for *Harper's Magazine* a novelette called "Tony the Maid" which will appear in the September number.

The *American Magazine* will hereafter be published under the management of a corporation,—the American Magazine Company.

The *Classical Review* is to have an American sub-editor, as the *Historical Review* already has. It is proposed thus to secure the coöperation of American scholars. "In such matters," says the *London Athenæum*, "it is best for the two countries to unite. Therefore we do not welcome the prospectus of the *American Journal of Psychology*. The promoters had much better devote their energies to helping *Mind*."

The Theosophists are about to start a monthly magazine in London. On September 15th the first number will be issued of *Lucifer*, in which it is proposed "to light the hidden things of darkness" on both the physical and psychic planes of life. The joint editors are to be Madame Blavatsky and Miss Mabel Collins.

The August number of *Shakespeareana* contains articles of special interest on "The Editors of Shakespeare" by J. Parker Norris, and "Shakespeare as the Girl's Friend," by Mary Cowden Clarke. The Department, "Open Court" includes interesting letters on the Shakespeare-Bacon discussion by Hon. A. A. Ade and William Henry Smith. Other contributors to the number are Albert H. Smyth and E. R. Sill, and there are as usual reports of societies, reviews, etc. The number is varied and good. (Philadelphia: L. Scott Publishing Co.)

The Brownie poems and pictures, by Palmer Cox, which have become so familiar to readers of *St. Nicholas* magazine, are being collected into a book to be published soon by the Century Co.

The September *Century* will contain a number of timely papers in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the completion of the work of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. John Bach McMaster writes of "The Framers and the Framing of the Constitution," and there are short communications on "Government by the People" and "The Federal Balance." The frontispiece of the number is a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, accompanying illustrated papers on "Thomas Jefferson's Home," by J. G. Nicolay, and "The Later Years of Monticello," by Frank R. Stockton, who has spent a number of summers near the home of Jefferson.

An article of timely interest, in view of the approaching Constitutional Centennial, will be contributed to *Lippincott's* for September by Moncure D. Conway. It is entitled "A Suppressed Statesman of our Early Republic," and gives a sketch of the life of Edmund Randolph, whom Mr. Conway looks upon as almost the most important figure in the constitutional history of the United States.

ART NOTES.

CAPTAIN EDWARD KEMEYS, whose studies of wild animals from life have attracted admiring attention wherever exhibited, was commissioned last fall to model a buffalo's head, that is, the head of an American bull bison, for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, this head having served for years as the company's "totem," so to speak. The work is of colossal proportions, nine feet in extreme height by five feet in breadth, and is designed to crown the arch forming the western entrance to the company's

new bridge at Omaha. It was successfully cast in bronze at the Favy Foundry in New York, this week, in one solid piece. The weight is said to be six thousand pounds, and if this is anything like a correct statement, the piece is the heaviest solid casting in bronze ever made in this country.

When the Philadelphia artists' contributions to the American Exhibition in London were collected at the Academy of the Fine Arts, in this city, not a single daily paper took the trouble to notice them. Now that they are beyond reach, nearly all these papers are copying a misstatement about them which is "going the rounds," to the effect that the Philadelphia painters have filled the galleries of the exhibition. There were only about forty pictures contributed by these painters, so that the galleries of the exhibition, according to this account, must have been considerably reduced from the published plans, as these give ten rooms, each forty feet square. The foundation of the story, probably, is that the most striking pictures at Earl's Court are from this city, namely, Rothermel's "Battle of Gettysburg," also his "Christian Martyrs," and the St. George Society's portrait of Queen Victoria, painted by Thomas Sully from life during her coronation year. This last picture, painted by a great artist fifty years ago, has naturally awakened enthusiastic interest, especially at the time of the Jubilee celebration. Philadelphia has received in the English papers a great deal of credit for this contribution, and so, by distorted reflection, it comes to be said in our papers that Philadelphia painters have filled the exhibition.

Mr. John Sartain's hosts of friends will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and is again actively engaged in his manifold duties as chief of the Art Department of the American Exhibition. Recent reports state that Mr. Sartain is fairly well satisfied with the collection of pictures and other works at Earl's Court, and considers it creditable to American art. The contributions from home are light, and do not adequately represent the best or even the average of our current work, but the American artists residing abroad came to the rescue of the exhibition, and with their aid Mr. Sartain has been enabled to bring together an attractive and at least respectable collection.

Newspaper letters from Paris state that a Philadelphia dealer has currently been purchasing a renewal of his picture stock, to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars. News coming so far is likely to be shaken up a little by the incidents of transit, but, allowing a margin of one-half for the correction of errors, and placing the figures at two hundred thousand, it will be seen that a shrewd dealer with cash in hand can buy an immense number of fairly good pictures in France for that amount of money. It seems that a successful dealer,—and he must be successful to command two hundred thousand, or even say one hundred thousand dollars,—can find a demand in Philadelphia for a great many pictures. How is it that our painters complain so bitterly that there is no knowledge of art in this city, that nobody knows what a picture is, that there is no demand here for any work at all whether good, bad, or indifferent? There is manifestly something out of joint when a dealer finds it worth while to carry so great a stock of imported pictures, while our Philadelphia painters complain in the public prints that they cannot sell more than "two or three pictures in a season." The New York Stock Exchange recently appointed a committee to inquire and report why business in Wall street is so exceedingly dull, and to suggest measures for reviving interest in trade. Perhaps the Philadelphia painters might profit something by taking a leaf out of the brokers' book.

A circular from M. Leon Somzee, president of the "Great International competition" to be held at Brussels next year states that "The active arising of great works of vast construction in preparation for the universal concours. A committee is now employed to give attention effective to the traduction of all the documents and the whole disederata in English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. Invitations to artists of all countries will be forwarded. Adhesions have already been received from France, Italy, and England, including the names of many artists the most high distinguished. One may affirm that the compartments of these three nations will be most brilliant." Our American painters will doubtless receive circulars in due time, but full information can be obtained from the Belgian consuls.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ON Thursday last a trial trip of the newly-constructed electric motor street car, built by Wm. Wharton, Jr., & Co., of this city, took place on the tracks of the Spruce and Pine street railway. The trial was made in the presence of many persons, from this city and elsewhere, who are specially interested in electric engineering, and was in every way an unqualified success. The car was run two round trips from the works at Twenty-third street and Washing-

ton avenue, at a speed varying from eight miles per hour down, and showed itself to be thoroughly under control of the driver, and adapted to all the requirements of ordinary street traffic. The electricity is supplied from eighty-four storage batteries under the seats. One charge is sufficient to run the the car some four hours, when it has to be recharged at the depot, the recharging occupying about the same time. As the storage batteries can be removed from the car and replaced with another set while the first is being charged, it will not be necessary to keep the car standing, except to change the sets of batteries, which takes only about as long as to change horses. The cost of running is stated to be from two-thirds to three-fourths that of horse-cars. The system is of English origin, and is being introduced to this country by Mr. Anthony Reckenmann, of London.

The fourth operation upon the throat of the German Crown Prince was performed by Dr. Mackenzie on Tuesday the 2d inst. The bulletins are extremely reticent as to the real state of the case, but the mere fact of the persistent return of the disease after each operation is ominous. The condition of the larynx, however, was most satisfactory, there being no inflammatory reaction, the voice being good, and general health excellent. As to the character of the disease the report goes on to say: "The nature of the operation would preclude the possibility of any microscopical examination of the diseased tissue being made. We are thus thrown, in our estimate of the final results, upon the purely clinical characters of the growth. It is gratifying to infer that there has not been, as yet, any serious encroachment of the disease upon the tissues of the vocal chords. In fact, thus far everything appears to be favorable except a marked tendency to recurrence of the disease. The latter, however, is of the greatest possible significance in estimating the probabilities regarding the ultimate malignancy of the growth. We regret to say that the outlook is not as encouraging as it might be. The best we can hope is that there will be no further disposition for the return of the growth."

The Washington authorities have decided that all electric wires must be insulated, and that all arc light wires must be laid under ground. The arc light wires being charged with strong currents, dangerous to life, the authorities will insist that they shall be thus disposed of, so as to prevent danger to the lives of firemen and others who may be brought in contact with them. The wires for incandescent lamps, not being so heavily charged as those for the arc light, are not so dangerous, but, as firemen cannot know what wires are dangerous, the authorities have decided that all overstrung wires shall be insulated.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* calls attention to the recent great development of the petroleum industry in California as not being generally known outside of that State. This industry dates back to about 1879 as the first year in which any noticeable production was marketed, and there has been a steady increase from the half million or so of gallons produced that year to nearly eleven million gallons in 1886. This makes the State the third in the ranks of oil-producing States, with a near prospect of moving up to second place. The oil-fields are principally in the southern part of the State, and some of the wells there are now flowing six hundred barrels a day. Two pipe lines have recently been constructed from the wells to the shipping station at Santa Paula, and steamers are also being built especially for the work of transporting the oil to San Francisco. All signs predict a rapid growth of the industry.

Dr. Leuf contributes an article to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* on the injuries of base ball players, which is enriched by the fruit of his own encounters with the sport, as the doctor is a player himself, and speaks from personal experience as well as from observation. He says that one of his fingers was injured by a ball five times in one week, and that all his fingers have been injured at least once. His treatment is to continue playing, and at every opportunity—either in the street, in the office, or upon the field—to firmly grasp the finger about the middle, and rub towards the tip. Under this treatment, the swelling, stiffness, and soreness diminish, and after some weeks are entirely gone. The most marked swelling of the hand, accompanied by great pain, can be best relieved by the application of water as hot as can be borne, the hand remaining in the water for an hour, the temperature being maintained during the whole time. Nothing will do so much harm to a player as to abstain altogether from playing because he has some trivial injury or sore muscles.

The region around Herndon, Guthrie county, Iowa, bids fair to develop into a prominent natural-gas producing field. State Mine Inspector Stout visited Herndon recently and made a careful investigation in the gas territory. He found six natural-gas wells on what is known as the Booth farm. The original well was discovered in October last, and gas from it has since been used by Mr. Booth himself, and also by many of the citizens of Herndon, but no effort has been made to have it piped to a more distant field of

consumption. Mr. Stout estimated that the pressure was about eighty pounds per square inch, and there was very little odor. There is another field being prospected by capitalists near Perry, Dallas county, with the intention of piping it to Des Moines. Two good wells have already been struck, and if a sufficient supply is procured it will be piped to the capital. If the Perry oil-fields prove insufficient, the Herndon ones, which are only about forty miles from Des Moines may be drawn on for the purpose.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE PRINCESS ROUBINE. A Russian Story. By Henry Gréville. Pp. 222. \$0.50. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson Brothers.
- A MODERN CIRCE. By the author of "Molly Bawn," etc. Pp. 382. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- MRS. SHILLABEE'S COOK-BOOK. A Practical Guide for Housekeepers. By Lydia Shillaber. With an Introduction by Mrs. Partington. Pp. 265. \$—-. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH CANADA.

THE Hon. Benjamin Butterworth is making by speeches, letters, and pamphlets a vigorous campaign in favor of the removal of all restrictions and tax upon trade and commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. While an ardent protectionist so far as our trade with distant nations is concerned, Mr. Butterworth is one of quite a number of eminent Americans who have reached the conclusion that it would be for the benefit of this country to treat our northern neighbor as a member of our own family. There are obstacles in the way, but the advocates of the project do not regard them as insuperable. The chief one would be the necessity of extending our tariff rates to the Dominion seaports, and possibly pooling receipts and dividing the customs duties after the manner of the German Zollverein. Some modifications of the internal revenue system would also be necessary on each side of the line.

On the other hand the benefits to be derived by each country are regarded as far out-weighting all objections. In the first place it would effectually do away with the friction and annoyance of the contemptible but unending fishery disputes. Geographically the two nations are so closely connected and their interests are so similar that freedom of trade would seem to be as reasonable and reciprocally advantageous as it is between the different states of our Union. There is no suggestion that we need the revenue derived from the importation of Canadian lumber, etc., and, says Mr. Butterworth, "the proposition that the underlying and controlling principle in our protective system would be infringed is not for one moment tenable."

The territory of Canada is larger than that of the United States, and it is rich in all the material resources to make a prosperous people. Our trade with Canada greatly exceeds our trade with the republics of Central and South America, with whom it was proposed a few years ago to establish a commercial union. How much wiser and more profitable suggests the advocate to establish a Zollverein with our English-speaking next-door neighbors than with the Latin and other races of South America.

Mr. Butterworth is careful to have it appear that he is in no way favoring political union, and to those who urge that he is turning his back on the protective system he says: "I am a protectionist, but we will agree that protection properly deals with the unequal conditions which exist in the field of competition as between our manufactures and those of the old world. Those conditions, relating in the main to the cost of labor, and being so largely in favor of the plants of Europe, manufacturers there are in certain lines enabled, in the absence of the influence of our protective system, to control the markets at our very doors. But this reason has no possible application to Canada, and the reason ceasing, the rule ceases with it."

The question is an important one. Mr. Butterworth proposes to push it before the coming Congress, and he means to have the people of the country well informed on the subject, so that the matter may be considered on its merits and if possible without partisan bias.—*Hartford Courant*.

DRIFT.

ANOTHER notable figure disappears from the stage of European politics. Agostino Depretis, prime minister of Italy, died on the 29th ult., in his native town, aged 76 years. He was the last of the singularly able little group of Piedmontese politicians whom Cavour gathered around him. Beginning his public life as a revolutionist and a radical, he had become with advancing years and increasing responsibilities so moderate that some of the younger and hotter spirits of his party regarded him as no better than a conservative in disguise and chafed and fretted under his leadership. He was serving his fifth term as premier.

The August *Harper's* contains the first of two articles by Howard Pyle upon the thrilling theme of "Buccaneers and Marooners of the Spanish Main." Mr. Pyle gives briefly the accurate history of these sixteenth-century pirates, about whom the world has hitherto heard only exciting fiction. But the calm recital of the deeds of these Frenchmen and Englishmen, whose reckless thirst for gold led them to plunder every promising hoard of Spanish treasure, shows that the fact was often more romantic than the fiction, as may be gathered from the spoils accumulated by Captain Henry Morgan. Of him the historian says: "The wealth plundered at Panama could hardly have fallen short of a million and a half of dollars. Computing at this reasonable figure, the prizes won by Henry Morgan in the West Indies would make a grand total of \$3,650,000 as the vast harvest of plunder. With this fabulous wealth, wrenched from the Spaniards by means of the rack and the cord, and pilfered from his companions by the meanest of thieving, Captain Henry Morgan retired from business, honored of all,

rendered famous by his deeds, knighted by the good King Charles II., and finally appointed Governor of the rich Island of Jamaica." Readers of Mr. Pyle's illustrated story, "A Rose of Paradise," now running in *Harper's Weekly*, will have an excellent opportunity to discover in these Buccaneer articles the plain, unvarnished history upon which his fiction is based.

Colonel John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, a well-known collector of military records, has had the good fortune to find the original manuscript of a "Return of the Pennsylvania Troops of the Service of the United States, August 7, 1787." It is dated at Post Vincennes, Ohio, and is addressed to "His Excellency, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President, and the Honorable, The Supreme Executive Council, Pennsylvania." It shows a total of 222 rank and file from Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmar commanding, and Captain Finney, Captain Ziegler, Captain McCurdy, and Captain Ferguson, in charge of the various companies and posts included in the establishment. Colonel Nicholson has added many interesting biographical and historical notes. Colonel Harmar was commander of the United States army for several years and was the progenitor of the well-known Pennsylvania family of that name.

Mr. Cleveland has pushed his appointments much further than the newspapers have given him credit for. As a matter of fact he has made as many changes as any Democratic President would have made.—*Atlanta Constitution*, (Dem.)

What does all the eagerness over the question of commercial union prove? Apparently that the people of this country recognize the fact that they have need of some great change in their trade relations. Every paper in Canada from Louisburg to Victoria is concerned with the question. Some are trying to prove that there is not going to be much of a deluge; but the majority of them are fairly recognizing the fact that there is an important question with which to deal. A recognition of that importance is shown in the readiness with which all utterances on the question are taken up, repeated, canvassed. The possibility of procuring free trade with sixty millions of people is not to be despised by the free trader. Even the protectionist will not hesitate to consider the fact that commercial union with the United States means a high tariff for him against the world. He has been adducing that country, in all his defenses of protection, as an evidence of what a high tariff will do to make wealth. He cannot very well deny that what is beneficial to the United States must do good for Canada. No such question was ever presented to the Canadian public before.—*St. John (N. B.) Globe*.

The library of the late Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D. D., professor of didactic and polemic theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, has been with the exception of a few volumes retained by the family of the deceased, presented to Lincoln University, (Penna.) The collection embraces several hundred volumes, and Lincoln University is fortunate in becoming the possessor of them.

The time has come, therefore, for the Republican party to tell the South, in language which it will understand, that the Republican concern for the negro as a negro ends when he is permitted to enjoy the rights accorded him by the law. When these rights shall be freely conceded, as they are now being conceded in Texas, the Republicans stand ready to aid the southern Democrats, by all legitimate methods, to thoroughly break the color line and keep it broken. Republicans, when that day comes, will make no especial effort to retain negro support, but will send speakers to the South to meet Democratic orators and discuss the living issues of the day, leaving bygones to remain bygones.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Professor R. E. Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania lectured on the advantages of protection to the Chautauqua people at Chautauqua last week. He gave them some sensible talk, too, but he is reported as saying that "George Washington showed himself in sympathy with the protection idea by delivering his inaugural address in a suit of woolen clothing manufactured in Philadelphia." Where was this remarkable "fact" dug up? The woolen clothing worn on the first inauguration day by President Washington was made in Hartford, not Philadelphia. Everybody ought to know that. George Washington may have had a Philadelphia suit, too; but of course, he wore his best clothes on inauguration day.—*Hartford Courant*.

A colored man in this District, who is extremely influential with his race here and a considerable property owner, said yesterday: "The colored people of Washington, more than anyone else outside the Buckeye State, rejoiced at the emphatic indorsement given Senator Sherman by the Ohio Republican State Convention. Sherman has long been settled upon by the colored Republicans of this city as their candidate for the Presidency next year, and it may surprise you to know that we have already on foot three or four organizations looking to the election of Sherman delegates to the next national convention. We have a number of Blaine men among us, and a certain heavy contractor in this city, who employs many people, will throw his influence for the man from Maine. Mr. Sherman, however, is the choice of our people, especially those who lead in the caucuses of the party, and the young men who hold positions in the departments are already making vigorous movements for him. We have held a half-dozen meetings already and reached this conclusion some weeks ago. Our people who visit us from Virginia and Maryland all state that Sherman is growing with their sections, and the colored people of Virginia are almost unanimous for him. They will send most, if not all their delegates to the convention instructed for him."—*Washington Dispatch*.

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